

building takes a pool of—it is a \$30 million investment and it takes a pool of 60 Chinese with half a million dollars each to build this commercial building, they then become conceivably partners in that, and they have a path into the United States. We are selling citizenship. There is a price on it.

And on top of that, we have birth tourism, Mr. Speaker, birth tourism that these numbers will be a little old, 3, 4, or 5 years old where—and I am focusing on the Chinese at this point—a turnkey operation. If you have \$30,000 and you are a pregnant Chinese woman, you can fly to, conceivably, California, most likely, and be put up there in housing and have your baby. Your baby gets a birth certificate. You can fly back to China. And when that baby becomes 18, then can begin the family reunification program and the extended family and all can be hauled into America—a \$30,000 turnkey. But you have to wait for 18 years before that baby is old enough.

□ 2015

If you can't wait, don't want to wait, and you have got the money, you can lay \$500,000 down on the barrelhead, cash on the barrelhead, and get a path into America, a green card and citizenship.

These programs are just wrong. The EB-5 program should be ended; it should be sunset.

If we have to make concessions on H-2B, we don't need to make them. We should not make immigration decisions in a CR. We ought not make them in a treaty. We ought not make them in a CR, and we ought not make them in a lameduck. Immigration decisions should be made subject to the pen, the signature of the next President of the United States. They need to have the considered judgment of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, Mr. Speaker. I will push that we do only the minimum in a lameduck, if we have to do anything at all.

I would promote that a continuing resolution could kick us into the early part of next year, when we have a new Congress seated, when we have a new President that is inaugurated and sworn into office, and that the will of the American people can be reflected in the large initiatives that would be advanced by the House of Representatives, by the United States Senate, and by the next President that should reflect the will of the people.

All of this, Mr. Speaker, is our charge and our responsibility because we have taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America. It is our duty, and we owe the people in this country our best effort and our best judgment. Our best effort and our best judgment includes: we listen to them; we gather all the information that we can; we look into the crystal ball of the future as far as we can; and, with good and clear conscience and good judgment, we make those decisions that reflect their

will that is within the confines of the Constitution, that fit within free enterprise, then lay down a foundation for America's destiny so that we can be ever-stronger in the future and so that we can have an ascending destiny rather than a descending destiny.

With all of that, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your attention. I yield back the balance of my time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3590, HALT TAX INCREASES ON THE MIDDLE CLASS AND SENIORS ACT

Mr. BURGESS (during the Special Order of Mr. KING of Iowa), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-741) on the resolution (H. Res. 858) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3590) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the increase in the income threshold used in determining the deduction for medical care, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5620, VA ACCOUNTABILITY FIRST AND APPEALS MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS (during the Special Order of Mr. KING of Iowa), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-742) on the resolution (H. Res. 859) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5620) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal or demotion of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs based on performance or misconduct, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today once again to help coanchor, along with my distinguished colleague Representative JOYCE BEATTY, this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour where, for the next 60 minutes, we have an opportunity to speak directly to the

American people on issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, to the House of Representatives, to the districts that we represent collectively, as well as to the United States of America.

It is a very special week for us, and we are going to spend some time during the next 60 minutes discussing the trajectory of the Congressional Black Caucus, which has been serving in this body for the better part of the last 45 years.

The Congressional Black Caucus was formally established on March 30, 1971, by 13 pioneering Members who had a vision of making sure that, within this great Article I institution, there was a body that could speak directly to the hopes, the dreams, the needs, and the aspirations of the African American people and all those underrepresented communities throughout America. We are going to talk a bit about that journey, about the accomplishments, and about the challenges that still remain.

I want to yield now to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), one of the very distinguished members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who happens to be the ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and has ably represented the 30th Congressional District in Texas, anchored in Dallas, for almost 25 years. It has been an honor and a privilege for me and for others to work with her, to learn from her, and to be mentored by her.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would like to congratulate the leaders of the Special Order tonight, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY and Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the Congressional Black Caucus, I am proud to recognize the contributions of the CBC and its members after 45 years of service to the United States Congress and our Nation and, really, the world.

The CBC was founded March 30, 1971, with the chief objective of bringing awareness to the issues facing Black America and addressing the concerns of longstanding inequality in opportunity for African Americans.

We have an original member who is retiring this year, the Honorable CHARLES B. RANGEL. The most senior Member in this House is one of the original members, the Honorable JOHN CONYERS.

Today, the Congressional Black Caucus has grown to become a fundamental institution within Congress. From voting rights and gun violence to poverty in America and justice reform, the CBC engages on multiple fronts to address the plethora of issues facing our Nation and the world.

To date, we have had a string of able leaders chair the CBC, and I am proud to have been one of them from 2001 to 2003. Currently, as co-chair of the CBC Technology and Infrastructure Investment Task Force and a member of numerous other CBC task forces, I am